

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

日五十正午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALJAR, 11 & 12, Clerken's Lane, London Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Liverpool Circus, E.C. BARTON, HENRY & CO., 37, Whitefriars, E.C. SAMUEL LEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIER & PARIS, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Shanghai. CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOSHAN. HINDE & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 1/2 " "
" 12 " " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEORGE O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND 2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.

H. HOPFERS, Esq. W. M. RICHARDS, Esq.

HON. F. B. JOHNSON, F. D. SASSON, Esq.

A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.

A. MOIWER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 3 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

COMPTOIR DESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEBÈREZ,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSELLA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

London Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESRS. C. J. HAMBO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

F. COCHINHARE,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by MESSRS. KYNOCH & CO., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. R. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to sign our Name.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, 1st January, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at THIS PORT.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

The BUSINESS will be carried on, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.

HUGHES & LEGGE.

Hongkong, January 14, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, KURRAHJEEAN, NO. 10, ALBANY ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts... \$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints... \$18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

JUST RECEIVED.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon, on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the Use of H. M. NAVY for the year 1882-83, viz.

BISCUIT, RAISINS, SOFT BREAD, RICE, FRESH BEEF, FRESH VEGETABLES, TEA, WATER.

Printed Forms of Tenders and further Particulars can be obtained at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S Office.

The right to reject the lowest, or any Tender is reserved.

E. B. JOREY, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWELERY of various kinds.

INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOODER CHUDERS; and

CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA, 8 and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, February 22, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THIRFALL'S EXPORT PALE ALE, and FINDERLACE'S *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also, SILLERY MOUSSEAU VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 H. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, NO. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st MARCH, 1882, the OFFICES of the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA COMPANY will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.'s Premises, Praya Central.

Hongkong, February 23, 1882.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4%, being \$5 per SHARE, for the Six Months ending 31st December last, declared at Today's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, the 2nd Inst., and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividends—Warrants at the Company's OFFICES, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE above well-furnished HOTEL commands a fine view of the Harbour and Shipping; and the building is surrounded by a large Verandah, which makes this resort the Coolest Hotel in the East.

Charge—From \$2.50 to \$4 per day.

Porter to land and ship Baggage.

SMITH, SWIFT & CO.

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1881.

NOTICE.

A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Established WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, with ARSENATED WATERS MANUFACTORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS combined.

For full Particulars, apply to

A. B. O., Office of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

WANTED.

COMPETENT SURGEONS for SRA

MEES and SAILING SHIPS, hence to Victoria, Portland and San Francisco.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS-BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glenjandas."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEASERIAN'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

NUBERTS.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBIG & EPT'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

INES GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2, & 3 STAR HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUTOURGE & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BORÉE'S and ORANGE BITTERS,

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints & quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints & quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickles OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG PORK in kegs and pieces.

Panzer MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Boat Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VÉGÉTABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cann CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

ALABAMA RACKER.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARAS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU at 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Intimations.

9th DRAWING
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the funds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, on the 28th of February next, when the Interest thereon will cease, were this day drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31 Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Esq., Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary Public.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1147 Bonds Nos.:													
7	1623	3224	4838	6432	8046	9650	11267	12877	14478				
18	1627	3236	4851	6453	8057	9673	11275	12890	14493				
37	1648	3260	4871	6465	8074	9687	11292	12906	14512				
50	1654	3268	4884	6482	8092	9701	11310	12911	14525				
58	1671	3286	4892	6494	8106	9714	11322	12933	14542				
74	1688	3304	4914	6506	8120	9730	11333	12943	14554				
85	1706	3312	4918	6519	8134	9742	11341	12951	14563				
107	1721	3323	4930	6527	8139	9754	11358	12970	14588				
120	1727	3334	4947	6541	8156	9771	11380	12990	14601				
129	1746	3353	4959	6563	8172	9785	11390	13000	14615				
147	1758	3360	4976	6575	8190	9796	11405	13016	14629				
162	1770	3380	4988	6591	8197	9806	11418	13021	14642				
172	1789	3401	5003	6606	8212	9820	11430	13033	14656				
184	1806	3414	5013	6622	8230	9831	11451	13052	14668				
201	1819	3419	5031	6635	8244	9856	11454	13071	14682				

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—*Agincourt* leaves for Shanghai.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. John's CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 6.45 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Ost, Acting Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 a.m.—Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.—Rev. John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2.3 p.m., every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. C. J. Edge.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—Rev. J. Ost, Chaplain. Service at 6 p.m. Holy Communion after Services on the third Sunday in each month. All the Seats are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.—Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. Ost, and Rev. Li San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m.—Bible Class, at 3 p.m.—Preaching, at 6.30 p.m.—Holy Communion, at Sunday in Chinese month.

GERMAN, BETHESDA, CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Gaol Road, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon, 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai. Goods per *Yungtze* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.5 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

Meeting.

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERSOF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUIREMENTS, TOILET REQUIREMENTS, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF
SOFT WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC WATER, GINGERADE, POTAS WATER, SAPARASWATI WATER, AND OTHER ACIDATED Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1870.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

THE COLOQUHOUN EXPEDITION FROM CANTON TO HANGHOU.

We recently announced the fact that Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, (M.I.C.E., and F.R.G.S.), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, India, of the British Burma Provincial Branch; with Mr. Charles Wulab for a companion, had undertaken a journey from Canton towards Moulinne, *via* Yunnan, under the hope of conducting to the establishment of trade relations between the Southern Provinces of China and the Tenasserim Districts of Burma. The route proposed to be followed is, should nothing intervene, somewhat as follows:—Taking the course of the Sikiang river, Mr. Colquhoun will cross the Kwangsi-Kwangtung boundary about twenty miles West of Wu-chau, and, following the same river up to its junction with the Yu near Sin-chau, take its South-Western bend around Hwang-ching to Nan-ning. Thence proceeding North-West along the same river to its ultimate source somewhere near Kwang-mau, in a mountain pass on the confines of Yunnan and Kwangsi, in about Lat. 24° N. and Long. 105° E. In this stretch of the river he will have to pass through the towns of Yung-kang, Koliou, Kwe-teli, and Tien, all in the Province of Kwang-si. We have to remark at this stage of our description that it is necessary to caution readers regarding an

eventuality that might arise in the River-cartography of China, viz., that different reaches of river have local names, which sometimes create confusion as to the designation of the parent stream. From Kwang-mau should all go well, Mr. Colquhoun will proceed South-West to Kathuwa, distant about seventy miles, and from thence nearly due West to Yuen-kiang. In doing so, he will cross Dupuis' Red River Expeditionary route of 1870, a little below Lin-ning, which is in Lat. 23° 30' N. At Yuen-kiang (in Long. 102° E.) on the same parallel, he will meet Garnier's famous Meikong Exploration track of 1867-68. Following it for some distance, he will diverge South-East at Puk to the "emporium" of Sze-mau (Esomok). From thence he intends travelling in a nearly parallel course to that of Garnier, for a distance of about 120 miles South-West—crossing the Meikong about thirty miles South of the important trade centre of Kiang-Hung, in the very southernmost limit of Yunnan, on the Foreign Boundary of China. Continuing in the same direction, Mr. Colquhoun will cross Garnier's track in Lat. 21° N. and Long. 100° 30' E., and then, everything permitting, reach Zimme (Kiang-mai) on the Mainam. Kiang-tung is in the Shan States tributary to Burma, while Zimme is in those under the protection of Siam. The same course from Zimme as that followed from Esomok, will take Mr. Colquhoun—we trust safely and successfully—towards Moulmein.

Western Trade Routes from China

have spasmodically occupied public attention during the past half-century. The names of Margary, Gill, Metcatty, Sladen, and other well-known names in geographical research of late years in this case, are doubtless well known to our readers. It is mostly of notice, however, that the journeys of these travellers have been mostly confined to Northern trade-ways between Burma and Yunnan—that is, between the head waters of the Irrawadi and Yangtze rivers, whose mouths are fully 4,000 miles apart by sea-passage. Sufficient was the importance of the Western trade of China, as far back as 1837, to induce the British authorities in Burma to make an effort to divert it into British territory. In that year Captain (since General) Macleod was despatched on a mission to Kiang Hung, from Moulinne, with the view of tempting Chinese traders to come through the Zimme Shan States to British Burma. Kiang Hung is the great *entrepot* of the Western trade of China. It is in those Shan States which are nominally tributary to Independent Burma, situated on the right bank of the Meikong, which river is the limit of China in that direction. Its value has been recognized by the French authorities at Saigon. Garnier's journey along the course of the Mei-kong in 1867 placed the French Government in possession of the fact that the river is navigable for a distance of 1,200 miles from its mouth. They have evidently not been slow in utilising this knowledge, and the consequence is, that now we have to dread French competition not only outbidding us, but monopolising the Kiang Hung trade. Over

the Chinese we reprint the last Bill, to restrict immigration of Chinese in the United States which it has been proposed to bring before Congress.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *banque Pibro* went to Kowloon Dock to-day.The *Type* left Singapore with the headquarters of the 3rd Battalion yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on the 10th or 11th instant.

Elsewhere we reprint the last Bill, to restrict immigration of Chinese in the United States which it has been proposed to bring before Congress.

The Italian Opera Company, which has been performing in Shanghai for some time past, left that place, we understand, by the S. S. *Yungtze* for Hongkong, where they intend giving a few performances.Sax's facts commented upon by the Shanghai *Corrier*, elsewhere reproduced, throw a strange light upon the panegyrics recently passed in high quarters upon the humane and patriarchal administration of the Chinese Government.An inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon—before the Coroner, H. E. Weddhouse, Esq., and the following jurors: Messrs. L. J. Lopes, M. Pugnac, and J. M. do Rosario,—on the body of a Chinaman, who died on board the *Powder*, on the voyage from Canton. Some brownish matter had been found in the stomach of deceased, and this had been sent to the Government Analyst for analysis. The inquest was adjourned till Friday, the 10th inst.Very grave fears are entertained that the C. S. *Richelieu*, (14), flagship on the China Station, has been lost, she having now been in the passage from Panama (where she shipped fresh officers and crew, all told 500 or 600 men) to Yokohama 170 days, instead of the usual period of 70 or 80 days. She was intended to call in at the Samoan Islands, but she has neither been heard of there; nor in any other way. A rumour was circulated to-day to the effect that a telegram regarding her had been received by the English Admiralty at this station; but on enquiry we find that he has had no information as to her whereabouts. It is hoped, therefore, that there is yet a chance of hearing that this favourite and well-known Flag-ship is "all well."YESTERDAY afternoon an interesting experiment was witnessed by Lieutenant-General Donovan and Mrs. Donovan, Captains Barton, Bury and others, at Kowloon Ridge, by the firing of the Nordenfelt gun at a target 40 feet wide, at 200 yards distance. The gun was fired at the rate of 100 rounds per minute, through 2,000, with ten barrels. It was capable of firing 2,000, with ten barrels. Its one-barrelled capacity was also tested, with the result that the ball's eye was covered, and the entire surface of the target blackened. The experiment was under the direction of Mr. Sleeman, who, on being asked, if he was Anderson, answered, "No." Witness had been on the roof about twelve minutes, when he heard the crash at No. 150, and saw a vast body of smoke and dust go up, and exclaimed "There goes the roof; that will simplify matters." On leaving the roof and going below he saw, for the first time, the front of the house blocked up with a dense mass of rattans, and was told there was no doubt a fireman was buried underneath. By this time several Europeans were hard at work trying to clear the rattans away. Coolies were got to help from the Imperial engine (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston) and their own coolies, but there were not enough. Every European worked like a Trojan. The coolies all refused to work with the exception of those mentioned, and witness made an application to Mr. Carvalho to try and get men from the *Nan Pak* engine, but he failed in this. He applied to Mr. Wai Ayuk and Mr. Chau Aping, but they said their men were volunteers and they could not force them to do coolie work. The consequence of Mr. Carvalho's last appeal to these gentlemen was that they stopped work and took their engines away. Before this the coolies who were working and the Europeans had been very hard worked.

Sergeant Hennessy, recalled, said that he had heard, after hearing Sergeant Hennessy's evidence, that there was a sliding panel. Witness had been down since, and the boarding was partly there. From the Westward side there was a distance of about six feet, and from the Eastward side about five feet from where the sliding door was. The open space was 21 inches wide. Could not say how high the door was.

The Coroner said he thought the enquiry might be closed. It had lasted for some days, and had been protracted in order to ascertain whether the fire had been the result of accident or the result of incendiarism.

If it had occurred through the latter cause it would have materially affected their verdict.

The first part of the enquiry had been devoted to an account of how the deceased met his death, and to ascertaining whether the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who

was responsible for the protection of his men, was in any way to blame, for not

having ordered out the firemen from the

necessary public measures. There is a great deal required to be done; and, with funds at disposal for accomplishing the same, the culpability of the authorities from neglect is enhanced, and the consequent liability of Government increased, beyond limit. An "action" would soon bring folks official to their senses.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "CHINA MAIL".]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

FORSTER IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 2.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland is visiting the disturbed districts.

CHIPOO CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 2.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Convention in the Chefoo Convention had not yet been ratified, and that fresh arrangements had been proposed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *banque Pibro* went to Kowloon Dock to-day.The *Type* left Singapore with the headquarters of the 3rd Battalion yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on the 10th or 11th instant.

Elsewhere we reprint the last Bill, to restrict immigration of Chinese in the United States which it has been proposed to bring before Congress.

The Italian Opera Company, which has been performing in Shanghai for some time past, left that place, we understand, by the S. S. *Yungtze* for Hongkong, where they intend giving a few performances.Sax's facts commented upon by the Shanghai *Corrier*, elsewhere reproduced, throw a strange light upon the panegyrics recently passed in high quarters upon the humane and patriarchal administration of the Chinese Government.An inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon—before the Coroner, H. E. Weddhouse, Esq., and the following jurors: Messrs. L. J. Lopes, M. Pugnac, and J. M. do Rosario,—on the body of a Chinaman, who died on board the *Powder*, on the voyage from Canton. Some brownish matter had been found in the stomach of deceased, and this had been sent to the Government Analyst for analysis. The inquest was adjourned till Friday, the 10th inst.Very grave fears are entertained that the C. S. *Richelieu*, (14), flagship on the China Station, has been lost, she having now been in the passage from Panama (where she shipped fresh officers and crew, all told 500 or 600 men) to Yokohama 170 days, instead of the usual period of 70 or 80 days. She was intended to call in at the Samoan Islands, but she has neither been heard of there; nor in any other way. A rumour was circulated to-day to the effect that a telegram regarding her had been received by the English Admiralty at this station; but on enquiry we find that he has had no information as to her whereabouts. It is hoped, therefore, that there is yet a chance of hearing that this favourite and well-known Flag-ship is "all well."YESTERDAY afternoon an interesting experiment was witnessed by Lieutenant-General Donovan and Mrs. Donovan, Captains Barton, Bury and others, at Kowloon Ridge, by the firing of the Nordenfelt gun at a target 40 feet wide, at 200 yards distance. The gun was fired at the rate of 100 rounds per minute, through 2,000, with ten barrels. It was capable of firing 2,000, with ten barrels. Its one-barrelled capacity was also tested, with the result that the ball's eye was covered, and the entire surface of the target blackened. The experiment was under the direction of Mr. Sleeman, who, on being asked, if he was Anderson, answered, "No." Witness had been on the roof about twelve minutes, when he heard the crash at No. 150, and saw a vast body of smoke and dust go up, and exclaimed "There goes the roof; that will simplify matters." On leaving the roof and going below he saw, for the first time, the front of the house blocked up with a dense mass of rattans, and was told there was no doubt a fireman was buried underneath. By this time several Europeans were hard at work trying to clear the rattans away. Coolies were got to help from the Imperial engine (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston) and their own coolies, but there were not enough. Every European worked like a Trojan. The coolies all refused to work with the exception of those mentioned, and witness made an application to Mr. Carvalho to try and get men from the *Nan Pak* engine, but he failed in this. He applied to Mr. Wai Ayuk and Mr. Chau Aping, but they said their men were volunteers and they could not force them to do coolie work. The consequence of Mr. Carvalho's last appeal to these gentlemen was that they stopped work and took their engines away. Before this the coolies who were working and the Europeans had been very hard worked.

Sergeant Hennessy, recalled, said that he had heard, after hearing Sergeant Hennessy's evidence, that there was a sliding panel. Witness had been down since, and the boarding was partly there. From the Westward side there was a distance of about six feet, and from the Eastward side about five feet from where the sliding door was. The open space was 21 inches wide. Could not say how high the door was.

The Coroner said he thought the enquiry might be closed. It had lasted for some days, and had been protracted in order to ascertain whether the fire had been the result of accident or the result of incendiarism.

If it had occurred through the latter cause it would have materially affected their verdict.

The first part of the enquiry had been devoted to an account of how the deceased met his death, and to ascertaining whether the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who

was responsible for the protection of his men, was in any way to blame, for not

having ordered out the firemen from the

structure. This caught fire from the flames issuing from the skylight of house No. 150; on which there was no wooden structure. In the back rooms of the house were in the habit of steaming rattans. In these rooms were clay boilers for this purpose, and the roofs are composed of tiles and wood, with beams run-through the wall to the first floor. Could not say whether steaming was going on at that particular day. Witness did not see any fire coming from these places.

Captain Macleod said that the day previous being Chinese New Year, there would be no fire in the place.

Witness resuming, said, that he had often thought this practice of steaming rattans dangerous. There were two or three steps leading from the first floor to the shed at the back. Had the fire been long enough the fire could have easily put out. About two and a half hours after the fire broke out, the firemen came.

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LINES SUGGESTED BY AN ENGLISH SONG.
 "In the gloaming, oh! my darling,"
 In the hush of night begun,
 When the smooth green forest leaflets
 Cease to flutter in the sun;
 When the cockatoos and parrots
 Cease their chatter and their shriek,
 And when dim mysterious shadows
 Shroud the old hut by the creek:
 When the laugh, long and unearthly,
 That loud knolls the close of day,
 Has sounded, and the laughter
 Flap o'erland on homeward way;
 Then bird and beast has found its mate,
 And a home in rock or tree;
 But in all the lonely gloaming
 There's no home nor mate for me.
 "In the gloaming, oh! my darling,"
 When the sun has sunk to rest,
 When white sunset arms that wave me
 Phantom greetings from the west
 Have dissolved away and melted
 In the gloamer and the glow,
 As he sinks and leaves me lonely
 In the gloaming, with my woe;
 In the gloaming, thus, my darling,
 As the shadows of the night
 Deepen slowly, and dead years are
 Built from days and months slow flight,
 Still I live to count the gloamings
 As they slowly pass for aye;
 Still I live to meet my darling
 In a gloaming far away.

EXTORTING QUARANTINE FEES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(San Francisco Alta, Jan. 25th.)
 Another glaring instance of the Quarantine Officer's "grab-all" propensities has been chronicled and that official's revenue has been increased by a had of \$767, for and in consideration of having "divested himself of his official robes" and compelled 676 Chinese to submit to re-vaccination at his hands. Last Sunday afternoon the *Mary Tallam*, a British vessel chartered by an important firm in Hongkong, arrived at this port. The Quarantine Officer boarded the vessel and was courteously received by the Captain, John Gorley, who forthwith exhibited a clean bill of health given by the American Consul at Hongkong. The Captain further informed the Quarantine Officer that every Chinaman on board had been thoroughly vaccinated, in accordance with the requirements of the National Board of Health of the United States, by Dr. Leckiehead, an eminent physician of Hongkong, before leaving that port. He also assured the Quarantine Officer that there had been no sickness on board the vessel during the late voyage, and that all were perfectly well when they reached this port. Dr. Lawlor proceeded to examine the vessel from top to bottom, subjecting everybody to a scrutinizing examination, notwithstanding which no sign or semblance of any disease was discovered. Notwithstanding his fruitless search, Dr. Lawlor amazed the Captain by declaring that the vessel would be sent into quarantine unless the Captain consented to allow him to direct himself of his functions as Quarantine Officer and vaccinate all on board,—for the modest sum of \$767. The Captain unhesitatingly and emphatically declined to entail the enormous outlay, for the reason that all on board had been vaccinated before leaving Hongkong. Many of their number had the small pox before they were vaccinated, hence the virus had no effect upon them. Dr. Lawlor was relentless in his determination, the intrepid demand and reiterated to the Captain that his vessel would remain in quarantine until he should consent to have all on board re-vaccinated. Captain Gorley being a man of iron will and disposed at any costs to resist wrongs and oppressions, remained steadfast in his determination, the intrepid threats of being quarantined notwithstanding. Finally Dr. Lawlor ordered the hoisting of the yellow flag on the vessel, an indication that there was some infectious disease on board, though in reality there was none. "Now you will remain in quarantine until you sign your consent to allow me to vaccinate all aboard," said the Quarantine Officer to Captain Gorley as he started for the shore. "The road will be observed that the vessel was not quarantined on account of having any disease aboard, but for the simple reason that the Captain would not dive into his sack and allow the Quarantine Officer \$767 for the absurd and superfluous re-vaccination of all the passengers.

On Monday morning W. T. Coleman & Co., consignees of the vessel, hearing of the strange and unwaranted proceeding on the part of the Quarantine Officer, despatched their shipping clerk, Mr. Townsend, to ascertain the cause of the look-out for difficulty. Captain Gorley narrated the old story to Mr. Townsend, who sought the Quarantine Officer, and remonstrated with him, but all to no purpose, his arguments not being golden or jingling enough to meet that exacting official's opposition. There being no alternative, Mr. Coleman finally told the Captain to allow the Quarantine Officer to re-vaccinate the passengers, \$767 in number, at the rate of \$1 per capital. When interrogated by an Alte reporter as to his reason for submitting to the outrageous exactions of the Quarantine Officer, Mr. Coleman said he had no address at hand and could not allow the vessel to be idle in the stream until the Court would adjudge the difficulty, for the vessel had been chartered for several thousands of dollars in England, and a fine boating money, they could not state in contest. He added, though, that he had not paid the bill presented by the Quarantine Officer for re-vaccinating the passengers on board the vessel in question, and, furthermore, that he did not intend to pay it except in the event of a trial. Mr. Coleman felt that the Quarantine Officer had overstepped the path of duty and imposed a hardship upon the consignees and agents for vessels in laying an assessment upon the passengers for vaccinating them, whereas they had all been vaccinated before leaving any foreign port, as required by the National Board of Health. That Board did not add that when such passengers from any foreign port arrived at any American port they should be subjected to re-vaccination, for that would have been an imposition. Such, however, is the custom introduced by the Quarantine Officer of this port, and a custom which, by intimidation, he has conducted very successfully, from a financial standpoint, so far as he is concerned. Mr. Coleman intimated that he would not be likely to pay the bill at all.

It is a remarkable fact that all the bills presented by Dr. Lawlor for services performed upon the vessels in this port, in the way of vaccinating, bear his official seal and are made out in this form: "Shr. Dr. Wm. M. LAWSON, M.D., Quarantine Officer." Our reporter asked several persons how to reconcile the fact that the Quarantine Officer claimed to perform certain services for passengers arriving at this port, in the capacity of a practicing physician, charging freely therefor, and thereafter sent in his bill as Quarantine Officer. The only solution to the query was that a bill presented to a sea captain or an agent, with "Quarantine Officer" printed thereon, carried force of argument in its face. "Why, don't you know that a sea captain has a terrible dread for a Quarantine Officer," said one of the parties interrogated, "and that the presentation of a bill with his other Chinese.

official title thereon means surrender?" Continuing, the gentleman said that it was a crying outrage in a civilized community for the Quarantine Officer to tell the public that he boards vessels both in the capacity of Quarantine Officer and private physician. "In the first place he condemns a vessel into quarantine simply because the passengers were vaccinated by a physician other than himself, and then he renders his services as a private physician for a liberal fee, and finally puts on his official robes and releases the vessel from quarantine. What an absurdity!"

The victimized parties referred to expressed the hope that their case would receive the attention of the Board of Health to-morrow evening, when Dr. Lawlor would be called upon to answer the many charges already preferred against him by some of the leading journals of the day.

THE BILL TO RESTRICT CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA.

Washington, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Education and Labor to-night, after an extended discussion, it was decided to recommend the passage of the following bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration. It is based mainly on the bill introduced by Representative Page, but the substitute embodies also some features of the measure proposed by Representative Willis, so as to conform the law to the letter of the treaty, and thus avoid all conceivable attempts to question its validity. The vote of the committee authorizing Page to report the bill to the House was unanimous, but it was understood that each member of the committee reserves the right to offer amendments or oppose the bill when it comes up in the House for action. Only two or three members of the committee have indicated any such purpose, however, and there is no reason to doubt that the measure will command the votes of a large majority of the members of the House. It will be reported on the calendar to-morrow. Its full text is as follows:—

TEXT OF THE BILL.

A Bill to regulate, limit and suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States.

Whereas, It appears that the great majority of the Chinese immigrants are unwilling to conform to our institutions, or to become permanent residents of our country; and,

Whereas, For the above reason, their presence affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of our people; therefore

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That the coming into or residence in the United States of Chinese laborers, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and is suspended for the period of twenty-five years from and after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from household servants, and Chinese laborers who were residing in the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880, and all Chinese who have come into the United States between the 17th of November, 1880, and the passage of this Act, shall, upon being identified as heretofore provided, be allowed to go and come of their own free will and to go, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nations.

Sec. 3. That the Chinese laborers described in the preceding section, who shall depart from the United States after the departure of this Act, shall not be permitted to return and resume their residence, unless before their departure they shall have been duly registered at a Custom House in the United States, and shall produce to the Collector of the district in which they shall be residing the certificates of registration and Consular certificates as hereinbefore provided. Such Chinese laborers who may have departed from the United States prior to the passage of this Act, and any Chinese of the other permitted classes described in the second section of this Act, shall, as a condition of entry, produce to the Collector of the district in which they wish to enter the permission of the Chinese Government and the Consular certificate herein-after provided.

REGISTRATION.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby invested with authority to carry into full effect the foregoing provisions, and for this purpose he shall forthwith cause to be prepared and kept at the Custom Houses of the United States proper books, in such form as he shall prescribe for the registration of the Chinese who shall be entitled, under this Act, to the privilege of entering and residing in the United States. Such books shall contain the name of every Chinese registered and his proper signature, his place of birth, his place of residence before coming to the United States, place of residence in the United States, the names and residence of his parents, date and place of arrival in the United States, employment or business, height, weight and physical marks or peculiarities by which he may be identified. Every applicant for registration shall make oath to the facts stated in this registry, and in cases where the applican claims the privilege of registration by reason of his having been in the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880, the fact of his residence therein shall be

proved by the oath of two credible witnesses, to which oath shall be taken, entered and attested in the book of registry before the registration. The Collector of Customs or any deputy shall have power to administer and certify to all oaths under this Act.

Sec. 5. That no Chinaman of any class or occupation shall be allowed to enter the jurisdiction of the United States without the permission of the Chinese Government, first specially obtained in each case, to be evidenced by a certificate issued by said Government, which certificate shall be in the English language or accompanied by a translation into English, showing such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his proper signature, and all the particulars in regard to him required in section 3 for registration. The genuineness of which certificate and truth of the facts therein shall be attested by an independent witness. After due examination by witness or otherwise, in his discretion, by the Consul-General or other Consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person proceeds to the United States, Chinese laborers of the permitted class, who returned to China prior to the passage of this Act, shall prove that fact, together with their residence in the United States by the testimony of two witnesses, whose credibility shall be attested in the certificates. Such Chinese shall keep such certificate and exhibit it to the proper authorities; provided, that this Act shall not apply to the diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government, whose credentials in the usual form shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate before named, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the registration required of

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to issue to every Chinese subject registered by him, at the time of registry, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a certificate, in such form and device as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, setting forth all the facts contained in such registration, and the date of identification prescribed in section 3, which certificate shall be signed by the Collector of Customs of the district, or his deputy, and attested by his seal of office, and dated the day of issue, and upon which shall be written the proper signature of the person registered. A minute of the issuance of such certificate and the date of issuance shall be made on the book of registry on the margin of the registration, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to YOKOHAMA, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-Morrow, the 2nd Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 1, 1882. mrs

Notices to Consignees.**UNION LINE.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship *Canopus*, Captain Joy, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

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RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 1, 1882. mrs

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S. S. *NIIGATA MARU*, from KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1882. mrs

NOTICE.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Hesperia*, Capt. G. Petersen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th March will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BILLS OF LADING WILL BE COUNTERSIGNED BY SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 27, 1882. mrs

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

THE S. S. *Money* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, February 27, 1882. mrs

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in HONGKONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1882. 3m/s

NOTICE.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST THE RISK OF FIRE ON BUILDINGS OR ON GOODS STORED THEREIN, OR ON GOODS ON BOARD VESSELS AND ON HULLS OF VESSELS IN HARBOUR, AT THE USUAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIFE ASSURANCES will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUMS, FORMS OF PROPOSALS OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in HONGKONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1882. 3m/s

NOTICE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIUM* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1882, at 3 p.m.

CONNECTION BEING MADE AT YOKOHAMA, WITH STEAMERS FROM SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES SHOULD BE MARKED TO ADDRESS, AND FULL PAYMENT MADE UP IN ADVANCE, AND THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, AT 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, U.K.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS, APPLY TO THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, AT 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, U.K.

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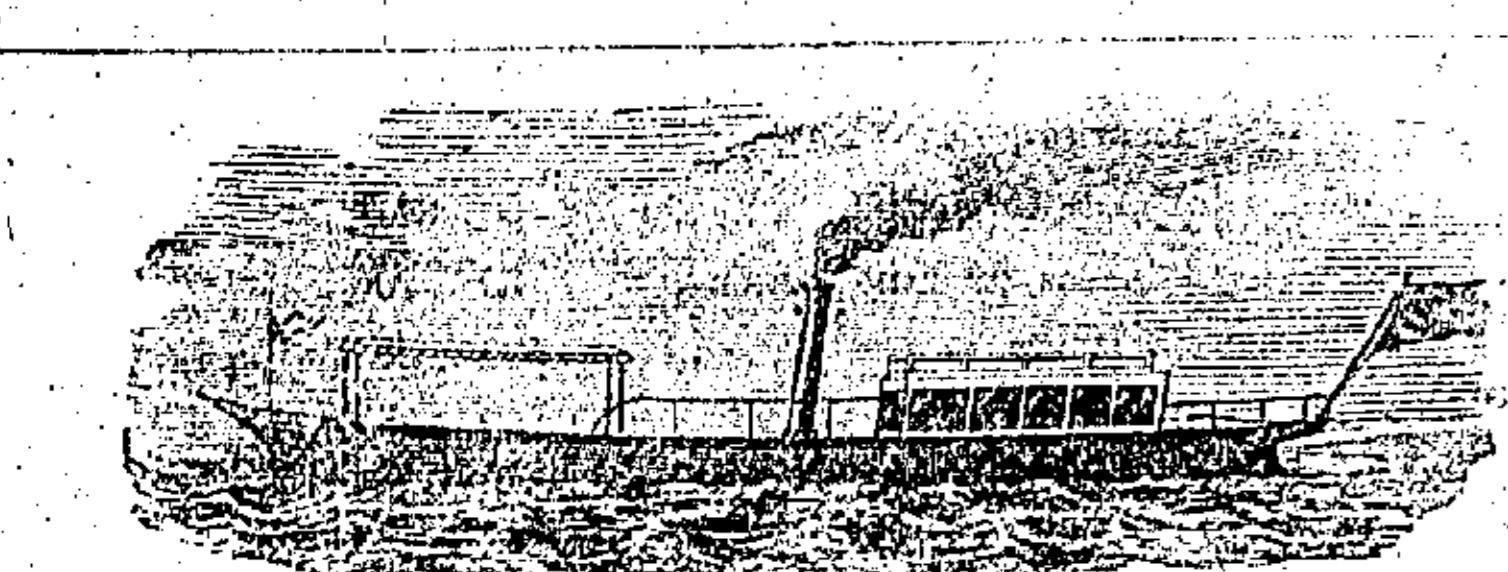
Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of *Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE* which are calculated to deceive the Public, 'Lea and Perrins' have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottles and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Urge and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Machinery constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Hesley),

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91). Granted by the "QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by Dr. D. Lalor, M.D.,
TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, IT WILL PROVE
INVALUABLE AS A RELIABLE LIVER TONIC AND A
VITALISING RESTORATIVE.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerous Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhauing Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems, which renders the Mind cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as The Only Safe, Reliable and Permanent Cure For all Derangements of the Nervous, and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Spleenlessness, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affectations of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which Constitutes Nervous Energy; and, on the other, the Most Powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvelous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of CHINA are to-day dying from the effects of Brain Disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which can spring of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty PHOSPHORIC Restorative, by a few doses, maintains as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST.

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonies from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s., 6d., and 1s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction 1872, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public abroad. Read the following Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS THE name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

be imposed on by a worthless Imitation.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Manufactured only by

DR. R. D. LALOR,

BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISEND STREET, LONDON, N.W., ENGLAND, THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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Of Druggists and Stoakeyers throughout the World.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, SOUP, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Valuable for the East Indies and Efficient in Cases of Weakness.

Invariably adopted when once fully tried. To be had at all Stoakeyers and Delicatessen throughout India.

CAUTION.— Gemini ONLY with facsimiles of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Intimations.

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NOW READY.
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

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WE ARE REQUESTED TO RECEIVE ORDERS AND INQUIRIES, AND ARE PLEASED TO SEND THEM INDENTS THROUGH THE AGENTS ACQUAINTED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURERS,
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For the excellence of our Manufactures, we have received the following AWARDS.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873
SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION, 1877
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S P. POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES.
THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT A SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEAT'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEAT'S W. W. TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INFESTATION OF THE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

"Cleanse the Blood." OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CHARGE OR OTHERWISE—Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is an effective and pleasant Remedy for all Blood and Skin Diseases, Gout, Pimples, Eruptions, and those Disorders attending residence in tropical climates.

CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapped, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s., 6d., 4s., 6d., and 1s.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

ALL THOSE SUFFERING FROM BITTERNESS, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, and LIVER Complaints will find the use of these SARSAPARILLA PILLS keep them in health, and impart tone and vigour to the constitution. In boxes, 1s., 1d., 2s., 6d., and 4s., 6d.

CHIEF DEPOT—DEAN, STEEL & CO., 131, Fleet Street, London.

Agents in Hongkong: A. S. WATSON & CO.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR OLD SORES, WOUNDS, CHILBLAINS, HEALING SKIN DISEASES; in fact, where any skin disease exists, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists, Chemists, and Stoakeyers, and with receipts for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

* Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ES. WHITE, 100, ST. PHANOTIS, GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ATKINSON'S TRADE MARK—An Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 122, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex-Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CARLTON—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to by eminent Hospital Physicians of London.

Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that he pre-

pared it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne. See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-

sion to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for

Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and ar-

rests those two often fatal diseases—

Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diar-

rhesis, and is the only specific in Cholera

and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all

attacks of Epilepsy, Malaria, Palpitation

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes." Quad references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate, U.S.

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Mr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars, Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—*from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese*—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *b*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

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